

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Appl. No.:	10/689,465	Confirmation No.:	4146
Applicant:	Clark <i>et al.</i>		
Filed:	October 20, 2003		
Art Unit:	2833		
Examiner:	Gushi, Ross N.		
Title:	CLAMPING APPARATUS FOR CONNECTING GROUND WIRE TO GROUNDING MEMBER		

Docket No.: 050846/298550
 Customer No.: 00826

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 Commissioner for Patents
 P.O. Box 1450
 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

REPLY BRIEF UNDER 37 CFR §1.193

The following comments are offered in response to the Examiner's Answer mailed on August 1, 2006. These comments are in an extension of, and in addition to, the arguments presented in the Appeal Brief filed on May 31, 2006.

1. **Real Party in Interest.**

The real party in interest in this appeal is Consolidated Manufacturing International, LLC, the assignee of the above-referenced patent application.

2. **Related Appeals and Interferences.**

There are no related appeals and/or interferences involving this application or its subject matter.

3. **Status of Claims.**

Claims 9, 11-23 and 25-27 are pending in the application and all claims stand rejected as unpatentable over a combination of prior art references as set forth in greater detail below.

Claims 1-8, 10 and 24 were previously cancelled. The prior art rejection of all pending claims is appealed herein.

4. **Status of Amendments.**

All claim amendments presented during prosecution were entered and are set forth in the clean copy of the pending claims appended to the brief.

5. **Summary of Claimed Subject Matter.**

The present invention provides a clamping apparatus for electrically connecting a ground wire to a grounding member. Independent Claim 9 recites a clamping apparatus for electrically connecting at least a first ground wire to a grounding member, as discussed, for example, at page 4, lines 16-17, and as shown, for example, in Figure 1. Such a clamping apparatus comprises a bottom clamping member having a bottom medial portion, and first and second threaded holes on first and second sides of the bottom medial portion for accepting first and second screws, respectively, wherein the first and second threaded holes are disposed along first and second longitudinal axes, respectively, as discussed, for example, at page 4, lines 18-30, and as shown, for example, in Figure 1. A top clamping member is discrete with respect to and cooperates with the bottom clamping member, and comprises **a top medial portion for cooperating with the bottom medial portion to define a grounding member axis**, wherein the top clamping member comprises first and second holes on first and second sides, respectively, of the top clamping member for alignment with the first and second threaded holes of the bottom clamping member, as discussed, for example, at page 4, lines 18-30, and as shown, for example, in Figure 1. A trough comprises a base wall and opposing first and second side walls, wherein **the trough is integral with the top clamping member opposite the bottom clamping member**, as discussed, for example, at page 5, lines 16-21, and as shown, for example, in Figure 1. The first side wall defines **a threaded hole for receiving a set screw in threaded engagement therewith, wherein the threaded hole extends along a third longitudinal axis through the first side wall and toward the second side wall**, as discussed, for example, at page 5, lines 21-23, and as shown, for example, in Figure 1. **The third longitudinal axis intersects at least substantially**

perpendicularly with at least one of the first and second longitudinal axes, as discussed, for example, at page 5, lines 21-23, and as shown, for example, in Figure 1. The trough defines an opening between the first and second side walls for receiving a first ground wire, as discussed, for example, at page 5, lines 23-25, and as shown, for example, in Figure 1. The opening further defines **a ground wire axis parallel to the grounding member axis**, whereby the first ground wire can be secured in the trough against the second side wall by the set screw, as discussed, for example, at page 5, lines 23-25, and as shown, for example, in Figure 5.

Independent Claim 18 is directed to a clamping apparatus for electrically connecting at least a first ground wire to a grounding member, as discussed, for example, at page 4, lines 16-17, and as shown, for example, in Figure 1. Such a clamping apparatus comprises a bottom clamping member having a bottom medial portion, and first and second threaded holes on first and second sides of the bottom medial portion for receiving first and second screws, respectively, wherein the first and second screws are disposed along first and second longitudinal axes, respectively, as discussed, for example, at page 4, lines 18-30, and as shown, for example, in Figure 1. A top clamping member is discrete with respect to and cooperates with the bottom clamping member, and comprises **a top medial portion for cooperating with the bottom medial portion to define a grounding member axis**, wherein the top clamping member comprises first and second holes on first and second sides, respectively, of the top clamping member for receiving the first and second screws, as discussed, for example, at page 4, lines 18-30, and as shown, for example, in Figure 1. A trough comprises a base wall and opposing first and second side walls, wherein **the trough is integral with the top clamping member opposite the bottom clamping member**, as discussed, for example, at page 5, lines 16-21 and as shown, for example, in Figure 1. **The trough defines an opening between the first and second side walls, wherein the opening further defines a ground wire axis parallel to the grounding member axis**, as discussed, for example, at page 5, lines 17-25, and as shown, for example, in Figure 5. **A threaded hole is defined by the first side wall for threadedly engaging a set screw disposed along a third longitudinal axis, with the third longitudinal axis intersecting at least one of the first and second longitudinal axes above the first or second screw**, as discussed, for example, at page 5, lines 19-23, and as shown, for example, in Figure 1.

One exemplary embodiment of a clamping apparatus as claimed in Claims 9 and 18 is shown in Figure 5 of the present application, reproduced below.

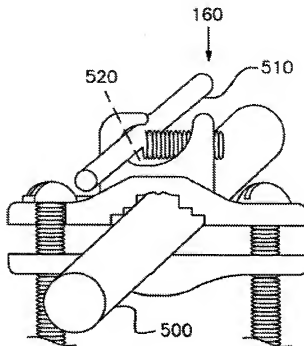


Fig. 5

6. **Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal.**

Claims 9, 11-13, 17-22, 26, and 27 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 3,988,052 to Mooney *et al.* in view of U.S. Patent No. 4,189,198 to Reichman, U.S. Patent No. 4,210,374 to Churla, and/or U.S. Patent No. 4,806,108 to Meinhardt.

Claims 14 and 23 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over the Mooney '052, Reichman '198, Churla '374, and/or Meinhardt '108 patents, in further view of U.S. Patent No. 2,116,776 to Bondeson.

Claims 16 and 26 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over the Mooney '052, Reichman '198, Churla '374, and/or Meinhardt '108 patents, in further view of U.S. Patent No. 4,159,859 to Shemtov.

Claims 15 and 25 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over the Mooney '052, Reichman '198, Churla '374, and/or Meinhardt '108 patents, in further view of U.S. Patent No. 5,816,844 to Perera.

7. **Argument.**

Section 10 "Response to Argument" of the Examiner's Answer in this matter appears to indicate that the Office does not clearly comprehend the Appellants' Argument presented in Appellants' Appeal Brief. The Appellants, therefore, endeavor to clarify and again present the Argument for consideration in this matter.

Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. §103

The cited Mooney '052, Reichman '198, Churla '374, Meinhardt '108, Bondeson '776, Shemtov '859, and Perera '844 patents, either separately *or in combination*, **do not** teach, suggest, or provide motivation for the embodiments of the present invention, as claimed in Claims 9 and 18.

A. Disclosures of the Cited References

I. U.S. Patent No. 3,988,052 to Mooney *et al.*

The Mooney '052 patent discloses an electrical conduit grounding clamp device 10 having a pair of complementary upper and lower cooperating first and second clamp members 13 and 14, a pair of clamp members connecting screws 16 and 17, and a ground cable clamping screw 18. The first clamp member 13 is formed by stamping, and includes a longitudinally extending flat web 19 shaped to provide a medial crown portion 15, having a horizontal flat top section 20 and side sections 21 and 22 oppositely diverging downwardly from the opposite side edges of top section 20. The side sections 21 and 22 terminate at their bottom edges in

horizontal coplanar wings 23 and 24. The wing 24 has a bore formed therein engaged by the screw 17. The wing 23 has a bore formed therein engaged by the screw 16, wherein the bore intersects with a transversely extending arcuate slot 27 extending to the edge of web 19 through the corresponding flange 26. Formed from the side section 21 is a relatively short upwardly projecting vertical leg 29 joined to the crown top 20 by a rounded edge end having a saddle shaped top edge 30. Further, formed from the side section 22 and the wing 24 is a relatively long upwardly projecting vertical leg 33 joined to the crown top 20 by a rounded edge opposite the junction thereof with the leg 29. A horizontal lug or arm 34 projects toward the leg 29 from the top edge of the leg 33 and is joined thereto by a curved edge, and is above the level of the top edge 30 of the leg 29 and overlies the crown top section 20. **The arm 34 has a tapped vertical bore engaged by the cable clamping screw 18.** The confronting edges of arm 29 and the leg 34 are spaced apart a distance somewhat greater than the diameter of the grounding cable 11. The Mooney '052 device is shown in Figure 1 of the Mooney '052 patent, reproduced below.

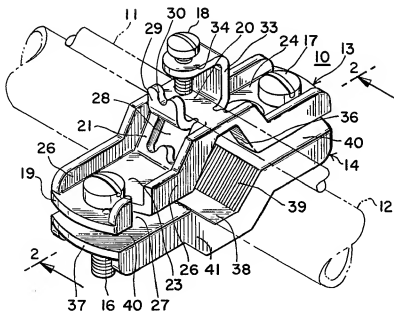
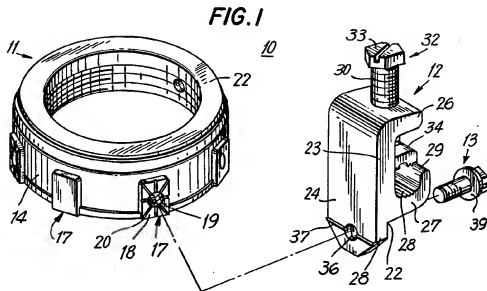


Fig. 1.

II. U.S. Patent No. 4,189,198 to Reichman

The Reichman '198 patent discloses a conduit grounding wire coupling device 10, which includes a conduit coupling collar 11, a cable or wire clamp member 12, and a coupling collar clamp member assembly locking screw 13. The collar member 11 is provided on its outer peripheral surface with a plurality of regularly circumferentially-spaced, radially-projecting, shallow rectangular protuberances or projections 17 having flat outer faces 18 parallel to planes tangent to the outer face of the body member 14. One or more protuberances 17 have central threaded radial bores 19 formed therein and have formed in their outer faces 18 a plurality of grooves 20 of triangular transverse cross section extending diametrically of the respective bores 19. The bores 19 function to couple a clamp member 12 to the collar 11. The clamp member 12 comprises a body member 22, including a longitudinally extending rear wall having a flat planar outer face 24 and outwardly projecting upper and lower transverse arms 26 and 27, respectively, with the upper arm 26 being along the top of the rear wall 23 and of the same width thereof, and the lower arm 27 being above the bottom of the rear wall 23 and likewise being of the same width thereof. The section of the rear wall 23 below the lower arm 27 defines a tab section, the sides of the lower half of which converge downwardly. The arm 27 terminates at its outer end in a curved upwardly directed lip 29. A threaded vertical bore is centrally formed in the upper arm 26 and engages the threaded shank 30 of a clamp adjusting screw 32 having a slotted hex head 33. A laterally extending horizontal upper jaw member 34 is coupled to the lower end of the threaded shaft 30 so that rotation of the screw 32 in one or the other direction lowers or raises the upper jaw member 34 relative to the lower jaw member defining the lipped arm 27, to close or open the clamp member 12, respectively. In the assembled condition, the rear face of the tab section 28 is superimposed on a face 18 of a grooved protuberance 17, with the ridge 37 engaging a selected groove 20 depending on the desired orientation of the clamp member 12 and with the bores 19 and 36 being in coaxial alignment. **The bolt 13 carrying a washer 39 engages the aligned bores 19 and 36 and is tightened to releasably and rigidly lock the coupling collar 11 and the clamp member 12 in the preselected or desired angular relationship.** The angular relationship between coupling the collar 11 and the wire clamp member 12 may be adjusted merely by loosening the bolt 13, turning the clamp member 12 to

bring the ridge 37 into registry with a selected groove 20, and then tightening the bolt 13. The Reichman '198 device is shown in Figure 1 of the Reichman '198 patent, reproduced below.



III. U.S. Patent No. 4,210,374 to Churla

The Churla '374 patent discloses a set-screw bushing comprising a bushing body 22, for being received on a pipe, and a clamping means 24 secured thereto and formed as an integral unit. The clamping means 24 comprises a C-shaped block 30 defining a mouth 32. The mouth 32 is adapted to receive an electrical conductor 38 longitudinally therein (perpendicularly to the pipe) and to clamp the conductor into place. The bottom of the mouth forms a curved seat 40 for the conductor 38. The edge of the seat is in the form of an upwardly projecting lip 42. The portion 44 of the C-shaped block disposed over the seat 40 includes a threaded opening 46 therein. A threaded lug 48 extends through the opening 46 into the mouth 32 and toward the seat 40. The free end 52 of the lug 48 is adapted to clamp the conductor between itself and the seat 40 to form an electrical connection. The Churla '374 device is shown in Figure 1 of the Churla '374 patent, reproduced below.

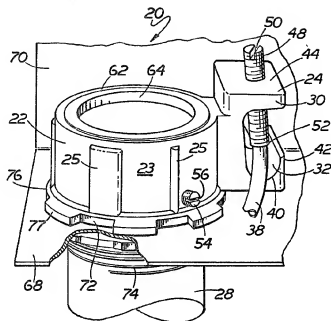


FIG. 1

IV. U.S. Patent No. 4,806,108 to Meinhardt

The Meinhardt '108 patent discloses a grounding bushing 10 comprising an annular band 11 about a central axis coinciding with the axis of a conduit on which the grounding bushing 10 is used. The bushing 10 has a plurality of raised bosses 15 positioned to the exterior of a surface 13, and having upper planar surfaces 16 which incline at an angle of inclination selected to provide a tilt or inclination for easy access to set screws that thereafter mount in threaded openings 20 that are provided in each of the bosses 15. At least one of the selected ears 15 is positioned so that a grounding lug indicated at 25 can be mounted on the surface 16. The lug 25 has a bottom surface 26 that mates with the surface 16 and a receptacle 27 adjacent one side thereof opening through a passageway 28 open to the front of the lug. The lug 25 has a throat portion 30 that has a passageway 31 therethrough for rotatably receiving a screw 32. The lug 25 has an overhanging lip 35 that overlies the passageway 28 and this lip 35 has a screw 36

threaded therethrough to engage and bear against a grounding wire 40 that is positioned in the receptacle 27. The screw 36 is parallel to the screw 32. The Meinhardt '108 device is shown in Figure 6 of the Meinhardt '108 patent, reproduced below.

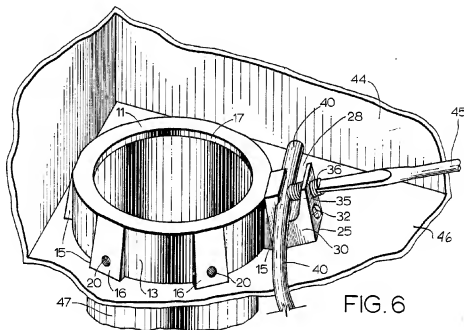


FIG. 6

B. Response to Rejection of Claims 9, 11-23 and 25-27 Under 35 U.S.C. § 103

The Appellants first note that the Federal Circuit has consistently stated that a finding of obviousness requires a specific teaching, motivation, or suggestion to combine the teachings of individual items of prior art. See, e.g., *In Re Sang Su Lee*, No. 00-1158 (Fed. Cir. January 18, 2002) (factual question of motivation to combine is material to patentability and could not be resolved on subjective belief and unknown authority); *C.R. Bard, Inc. v. M3 Systems, Inc.*, 157 F.3d 1340, 1352 (Fed. Cir. 1998) (a showing of a suggestion, teaching, or motivation to combine is an essential evidentiary component of an obviousness holding); *In re Fritch*, 972 F.2d 1260, 1265 (Fed. Cir. 1992) (Examiner can satisfy burden of obviousness in light of combination only by showing some objective teaching leading to the combination); and *In re*

Fine, 837 F.2d 1071, 1075 (Fed. Cir. 1988) (**evidence of teaching or suggestion essential to avoid hindsight**).

MPEP §2141 explicitly states that, when “applying 35 U.S.C. 103, **the following tenets of patent law must be adhered to:**

(A) **The claimed invention must be considered as a whole;**

(B) **The references must be considered as a whole and must suggest the desirability and thus the obviousness of making the combination;**

(C) **The references must be viewed without the benefit of impermissible hindsight** vision afforded by the claimed invention; and

(D) Reasonable expectation of success is the standard with which obviousness is determined.”

In determining the differences between the prior art and the claims, “the question under 35 U.S.C. 103 is **not whether the differences themselves would have been obvious**, but **whether the claimed invention as a whole would have been obvious**.” MPEP §2141.02, “Basic Considerations Which Apply to Obviousness Rejections,” *citing Stratoflex, Inc. v. Aeroquip Corp.*, 713 F.2d 1530, 218 USPQ 871 (Fed. Cir. 1983); *Schenk v. Nortron Corp.*, 713 F.2d 782, 218 USPQ 698 (Fed. Cir. 1983). (Emphasis added). **The teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination and reasonable expectation of success must both be found in the prior art, not in applicant’s disclosure**. MPEP §2143 *citing In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 20 USPQ2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991). Also, “[t]he requirement “at the time the invention was made” is to **avoid impermissible hindsight**.” MPEP §2141.01(III).

With respect to the person of ordinary skill in the art standard applied by the Office Action, it is particularly noted that “[t]here are three possible sources for a motivation to combine references: the nature of the problem to be solved, the teachings of the prior art, and the knowledge of persons of ordinary skill in the art.” MPEP §2143.01, “The Prior Art Must Suggest the Desirability of the Claimed Invention,” *citing In re Rouffet*, 149 F.3d 1350, 1357, 47 USPQ2d 1453, 1457-58 (Fed. Cir. 1998). In this regard, **“[t]he level of skill in the art cannot be relied upon to provide the suggestion to combine references”** MPEP §2143.01, “The Prior Art Must Suggest the Desirability of the Claimed Invention,” *citing Al-Site Corp. v. VSI*

Int'l Inc., 174 F.3d 1308, 50 USPQ2d 1161 (Fed. Cir. 1999). Furthermore, **“[a] statement that modifications of the prior art to meet the claimed invention would have been ‘well within the ordinary skill of the art at the time the claimed invention was made’ because the references relied upon teach that all aspects of the claimed invention were individually known in the art is not sufficient to establish a prima facie case of obviousness without some objective reason to combine the teachings of the references.”** MPEP §2143.01, “Fact That the Claimed Invention is Within the Capabilities of One of Ordinary Skill in the Art is Not Sufficient by Itself to Establish *Prima Facie* Obviousness,” citing *Ex parte Levengood*, 28 USPQ2d 1300 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1993); *In re Kotzab*, 217 F.3d 1365, 1371, 55 USPQ2d 1313, 1318 (Fed. Cir. 2000); and *Al-Site Corp. v. VSI Int'l Inc.*, 174 F.3d 1308, 50 USPQ2d 1161 (Fed. Cir. 1999).

I. When each of the cited references set forth in the 35 U.S.C. §103 rejections is considered as a whole, the references, either separately or in combination, do not teach or suggest the claimed invention as a whole.

The Appellants traverse the Office's characterization of the present invention as merely involving “a rearrangement of parts” associated with the configuration of the trough and set screw elements. That is, it appears that the Office considers the particular recitation of the trough and set screw elements, in relation to the clamping member(s), as a “mere rearrangement of parts” and, in doing so, is alleging that any secondary reference showing a “trough” element, that could possibly be oriented in a particular manner, is sufficient to obviate the claims currently pending. However, MPEP §2141.02(I) particularly notes that “[I]n determining the differences between the prior art and the claims, the question under 35 U.S.C. §103 is not whether the differences themselves would have been obvious, but whether the claimed invention as a whole would have been obvious. *Stratoflex, Inc. v. Aeroquip Corp.*, 713 F.2d 1530, 218 USPQ 871 (Fed. Cir. 1983); *Schenck v. Nortron Corp.*, 713 F.2d 782, 218 USPQ 698 (Fed. Cir. 1983).” In this alleged characterization of the Appellants' claimed invention, the Appellants submit that the Office is evaluating a “gist” or “thrust” of present invention, instead of particularly considering the combination of elements, as a whole. In this regard, MPEP §2141.02(II) notes that “[d]istilling an invention down to the “gist” or “thrust” of an invention disregards the

requirement of analyzing the subject matter "as a whole." *W.L. Gore & Associates, Inc. v. Garlock, Inc.*, 721 F.2d 1540, 220 USPQ 303 (Fed. Cir. 1983), *cert. denied*, 469 U.S. 851 (1984)."

In support of this contention, the Appellants particularly note that the Examiner's Answer further alleges that "[t]here is no evidence in the specification or in the Applicant's arguments that applicant's claimed orientation of the set screw and trough has any significance compared to the orientation of the set screws and troughs of the prior art. There is nothing in Applicant's specification indicating whether or why the particular orientation of the applicant's configuration of set screw and trough is important to the invention. Similarly, the prior art (Mooney, Reichman, Meinhardt, and Churla) discloses set screws and troughs oriented in a variety of configurations . . . and does not indicate that any particular orientation is particularly advantageous or disadvantageous." **This allegation recited in the Examiner's Answer focuses solely on "the applicant's claimed orientation of the set screw and trough" in comparison to the orientations of the set screws and troughs in the cited references, and completely ignores the additional limitations of the claimed invention and the relations thereof with the set screw and trough.** Moreover, **the allegation recited in the Examiner's Answer completely ignores the "integral" requirement of the trough, as well as the two-piece clamping apparatus of which the trough forms an integral portion of one of the pieces.**

This allegation recited in the Examiner's Answer, with regard **solely to "the applicant's claimed orientation of the set screw and trough" in comparison to the orientations of the set screws and troughs in the cited references,** is in **direct contravention** to a basic tenet of patent law set forth in MPEP §2141, which explicitly states that, when "applying 35 U.S.C. 103 . . . **[t]he claimed invention must be considered as a whole.**" Moreover, this allegation is in **clear contradiction** to the assertion in the Examiner's Answer that "[e]ach and every claimed limitation is given full weight; no claim limitation is ignored or given little weight."

As such, the Appellants respectfully submit that, in applying the cited references to the embodiments of the present invention as claimed in Claims 9 and 18, **the claimed invention must be considered as a whole.** In doing so, independent Claims 9 and 18, **EACH AS A WHOLE**, particularly recite **a clamping apparatus** having **discrete** top and bottom clamping

members joinable through aligned holes disposed along respective first and second longitudinal axes, and a trough integral with the top clamping member, opposite the bottom clamping member, wherein a first side wall of the trough defines a threaded hole extending along a third axis through the first side wall and toward the second side wall, with the third axis intersecting at least substantially perpendicularly with at least one of the first and second longitudinal axes, and wherein the trough defines an opening between the first and second side walls for receiving the first ground wire therethrough to be secured in the trough against the second side wall by a set screw engaged with the threaded hole such that the ground wire axis is parallel to the grounding member axis.

The Appellants thus assert that the applicable inquiry in an obviousness analysis is whether the combination of references teaches or suggests a clamping apparatus having a trough integral with the top clamping member, wherein a first side wall of the trough defines a threaded hole extending along a third axis through the first side wall and toward the second side wall, with the third axis intersecting at least substantially perpendicularly with at least one of the first and second longitudinal axes used to join the *discrete* top and bottom clamping members together, and wherein the trough defines an opening between the first and second side walls for receiving the first ground wire therethrough to be secured in the trough against the second side wall by a set screw engaged with the threaded hole such that the ground wire axis is parallel to the grounding member axis. *The Specification of the present application notes that such a configuration provides, for example, a “laid in” capability for the ground wire after the clamp has been installed on a ground member.* In this regard, the Mooney ‘052, Reichman ‘198, Churla ‘374, and Meinhardt ‘108 patents, when each is considered as a whole (as also required under MPEP §2141), do not teach or suggest, either individually or in combination, the claimed invention as a whole.

That is, each of the cited references, *each considered as a whole for what the respective reference teaches or does not teach*, and *either standing alone or in any combination of two or more of such references*, does not teach or suggest the particular recited combination of elements defining the claimed invention as a whole. In this regard, the Appellants submits that the asserted applicable inquiry set forth above does not require *each* of the cited references to

disclose each and every limitation so as to satisfy a 35 U.S.C. § 102 rejection, as alleged in the Examiner's Answer. Instead, the Appellants submit that **the purported teaching of each reference must be considered in the context of the overall disclosure of that reference, wherein the context includes any suggestions or motives for modifying the overall disclosure, with respect to that reference's alleged contribution to the combination of references**. Thus, when the purported teaching of each of the cited references set forth in the 35 U.S.C. § 103 rejections is considered in the context the overall disclosure of that reference, and any suggestions or motives included within that reference are analyzed, the references, *either separately or in combination*, **do not** teach or suggest the claimed invention as a whole.

a. The Mooney '052 reference considered as a whole does not teach, suggest, or provide motivation for the claimed invention as a whole

With respect to the references cited by the Office, the Mooney '052 patent discloses a stamp-formed ground clamp having opposing clamping sections, wherein one of the clamping sections includes a cable clamp, formed from the stamping, having a horizontal leg above the clamping section, wherein the leg includes a tapped vertical bore engaged by a cable clamping screw. As such, the Mooney '052 patent discloses a configuration whereby **the "tapped vertical bore" extends parallel to the holes for securing the clamping sections together**. The Office inasmuch admits that the Mooney '052 patent **does not** teach or suggest **an integral trough** configured to have a first side wall defining **a threaded hole extending along a third axis through the first side wall and toward the second side wall, with the third axis intersecting at least substantially perpendicularly with at least one of the first and second longitudinal axes** used to join the **discrete** top and bottom clamping members together, wherein the trough defines an opening between the first and second side walls for receiving the first ground wire therethrough to be secured in the trough against the second side wall by a set screw engaged with the threaded hole such that the ground wire axis is *parallel* to the grounding member axis. Further, the Mooney '052 patent **does not** provide any teaching, suggestion, or motivation to change, alter, or modify the configuration of the ground clamp disclosed thereby.

This identified deficiency of the Mooney '052 patent must therefore be found in one of the secondary references, along with a teaching, suggestion, or motivation to combine the disclosure of that secondary reference with the disclosure of the primary reference, in order to sustain an obviousness rejection based on that combination of references. As a result, the Appellants' evaluation of the secondary references is necessarily directed to demonstrating that each of the secondary references **does not** teach or suggest a clamping apparatus for a ground member comprising opposed clamping member and having **a trough integral with the top clamping member**, wherein the trough is integrated such that a first side wall of the trough defines **a threaded hole extending along a third axis through the first side wall and toward the second side wall, with the third axis intersecting at least substantially perpendicularly with at least one of the first and second longitudinal axes** used to join the **discrete** top and bottom clamping members together, and wherein the trough defines an opening between the first and second side walls for receiving the first ground wire therethrough to be secured in the trough against the second side wall by a set screw engaged with the threaded hole such that the ground wire axis is *parallel* to the grounding member axis. That is, because the Office has acknowledged a deficiency of the primarily cited reference, the **deficiency must necessarily be demonstrated by one of the secondary references, in conjunction with a teaching, a suggestion or an indication of a motivation to combine the disclosures of the primary and secondary references**, in order to maintain an obviousness rejection. Therefore, evaluating each of the secondary references for what each reference teaches or does not teach, in the overall context of the disclosure of that reference and with respect to the Office-acknowledged deficiency of the primary reference, **does not** comprise "attacking references individually" as alleged in the Examiner's Answer.

b. The Reichman '198 secondary reference considered as a whole, either separately or in combination with the Mooney '052 reference considered as a whole, does not teach, suggest, or provide motivation for the claimed invention as a whole

The Reichman '198 patent, cited by the Office as a secondary reference, discloses a monolithic ground bushing having an associated discrete wire clamping member that is "locked to the collar at the selected orientation by a bolt engaging the collar and clamp member rear wall bores." That is, the Reichman '198 discloses a wire clamping member that is purposely discrete from the ground bushing and is attachable thereto by a bolt such that the orientation of the wire clamping member can be changed. As previously discussed, the Mooney '052 patent discloses a configuration whereby a cable clamp "stamped and shaped from the web" forming an upper clamp section includes a "tapped vertical bore" that extends parallel to the holes for securing the clamping sections together. Accordingly, as previously noted, the Mooney '052 patent does not objectively teach or suggest a clamping apparatus for a grounding member having a trough integral with the top clamping member for securing a first ground wire parallel to a grounding member, wherein a first side wall of the trough defines a threaded hole extending along a third axis through the first side wall and toward the second side wall, with the third axis intersecting at least substantially perpendicularly with at least one of the first and second longitudinal axes used to join the discrete top and bottom clamping members together, and wherein the trough defines an opening between the first and second side walls for receiving the first ground wire therethrough to be secured in the trough against the second side wall by a set screw engaged with the threaded hole such that the ground wire axis is *parallel* to the grounding member axis.

The Reichman '198 patent discloses a wire clamping member that is discrete and removable from the discrete monolithic ground bushing and, when installed on the respective monolithic ground bushing, may be rotated into different orientations. As such, the Reichman '198 patent does not teach or suggest that the wire clamping member can be incorporated as an integral part of the ground bushing. Further, the ground bushing disclosed by the Reichman '198 patent does not include separate portions joined together through first and second holes defining respective axes. The Reichman '198 patent, not being faced with the situation of incorporating the wire clamping member into a clamp having opposing portions secured together by screws, does not address the consideration of orienting the wire clamping member with respect to the screws joining the separate portions of the clamp together.

Since one of the bases of the Reichman '198 patent is the concept of a discrete and selectively oriented wire clamping member, the Appellants submit that the Reichman '198 patent is not pertinent secondary art in this instance, since Claims 9 and 18 particularly recite that the trough of the clamping apparatus is *integral* with the top clamping member. As such, the Reichman '198 patent **does not** teach or suggest a clamping apparatus comprising an **integral** trough having a first side wall defining **a threaded hole extending along a third axis through the first side wall and toward the second side wall, with the third axis intersecting at least substantially perpendicularly with at least one of the first and second longitudinal axes** used to join the *discrete* top and bottom clamping members together, wherein the trough defines an opening between the first and second side walls for receiving the first ground wire therethrough to be secured in the trough against the second side wall by a set screw engaged with the threaded hole such that the ground wire axis is *parallel* to the grounding member axis. By indicating that this deficiency of the primarily cited Mooney '052 patent is **not provided** by the secondarily cited Reichman '198 patent, and that neither of the Mooney '052 and Reichman '198 patent provides any teaching, suggestion, or motivation to combine these references, the *Appellants are, in fact, addressing the combination of references* by demonstrating that the alleged obviousness rejection over the combination of the Mooney '052 and Reichman '198 patents cannot be sustained, and are **not** "attacking references individually" as alleged in the Examiner's Answer.

Therefore, the Appellants submit that the embodiments of the present invention as claimed in Claims 9 and 18 are **not** taught or suggested by the Mooney '052 and Reichman '198 references, either separately or *in combination*. The act of replacing the integral cable clamp of Mooney with the discrete and selectively oriented cable clamping member of Reichman in a particular orientation with respect to Mooney's clamp, as alleged by the Office, amounts to a purely mechanistic combination of the cited references, and ignores the particularly recited limitations in the pending claims, as well as the direction of MPEP §2143.01(IV), which notes that an assertion that the references relied upon teach that all aspects of the claimed invention were individually known in the art is **not sufficient** to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness without some *objective reason* to combine the teachings of the references.

c. The Meinhardt '108 secondary reference considered as a whole, either separately or in combination with the Mooney '052 reference considered as a whole, does not teach, suggest, or provide motivation for the claimed invention as a whole

The Office further cites the Meinhardt '108 patent as a secondary reference in the obviousness rejection over the Mooney '052 patent. In this regard, the Meinhardt '108 patent also discloses a monolithic ground bushing having an associated discrete grounding lug that "can be easily connected with a screw" to any one of a plurality of inclined bosses spaced apart about the bushing, no matter where the bushing tightens down on the conduit. That is, the Meinhardt '108 discloses a ground lug that is purposely discrete from the bushing and is attachable by a screw to any of a plurality of bosses about the bushing. All embodiments show the ground lug being attached to the bushing such that the grounding conductor is perpendicular to the conduit. As previously discussed, the Mooney '052 patent discloses a configuration whereby a cable clamp "stamped and shaped from the web" forming an upper clamp section includes a "tapped vertical bore" that extends parallel to the holes for securing the clamping sections together. Accordingly, the Mooney '052 patent does not objectively teach or suggest a clamping apparatus having a trough integral with the top clamping member for securing a first ground wire parallel to a grounding member, wherein a first side wall of the trough defines a threaded hole extending along a third axis through the first side wall and toward the second side wall, with the third axis intersecting at least substantially perpendicularly with at least one of the first and second longitudinal axes used to join the discrete top and bottom clamping members together, and wherein the trough defines an opening between the first and second side walls for receiving the first ground wire therethrough to be secured in the trough against the second side wall by a set screw engaged with the threaded hole such that the ground wire axis is *parallel* to the grounding member axis.

The Meinhardt '108 patent discloses a discrete ground lug that is removable from the monolithic bushing and, when installed on the respective monolithic bushing, could possibly (though not disclosed) be rotated into different orientations. As such, the Meinhardt '108 patent does not teach or suggest that the discrete and removable ground lug can be incorporated as an

integral part of the bushing. Further, the bushing disclosed by the Meinhardt '108 patent **does not** include separate portions joined together through first and second holes defining respective axes. The Meinhardt '108 patent, not being faced with the situation of incorporating the ground lug into a clamp having opposing portions secured together by screws, **does not address the consideration of orienting the ground lug with respect to the screws joining the separate portions of the clamp together.**

Since one of the bases of the Meinhardt '108 patent is the concept of a discrete ground lug that can be selectively fastened to the bushing, the Appellants submit that the Meinhardt '108 patent is not pertinent secondary art in this instance, since Claims 9 and 18 particularly recite that the trough of the clamping apparatus is **integral** with the top clamping member. As such, the Meinhardt '108 patent **does not** teach or suggest a clamping apparatus comprising an **integral** trough having a first side wall defining **a threaded hole extending along a third axis through the first side wall and toward the second side wall, with the third axis intersecting at least substantially perpendicularly with at least one of the first and second longitudinal axes** used to join the **discrete** top and bottom clamping members together, wherein the trough defines an opening between the first and second side walls for receiving the first ground wire therethrough to be secured in the trough against the second side wall by a set screw engaged with the threaded hole such that the ground wire axis is *parallel* to the grounding member axis. By indicating that this deficiency of the primarily cited Mooney '052 patent is **not provided** by the secondarily cited Meinhardt '108 patent, and that neither of the Mooney '052 and Meinhardt '108 patents provides any teaching, suggestion, or motivation to combine these references, the *Appellants are, in fact, addressing the combination of references* by demonstrating that the alleged obviousness rejection over the combination of the Mooney '052 and Meinhardt '108 patents cannot be sustained, and are **not** "attacking references individually" as alleged in the Examiner's Answer.

As previously discussed, the Office inasmuch admits that the Mooney '052 patent **does not** teach or suggest a clamping apparatus comprising an integral trough configured to have a first side wall defining **a threaded hole extending along a third axis through the first side wall and toward the second side wall, with the third axis intersecting at least substantially**

perpendicularly with at least one of the first and second longitudinal axes used to join the **discrete** top and bottom clamping members together, wherein the trough defines an opening between the first and second side walls for receiving the first ground wire therethrough to be secured in the trough against the second side wall by a set screw engaged with the threaded hole such that the ground wire axis is *parallel* to the grounding member axis. The Meinhardt '108 patent also particularly illustrates that the conduit bushing disclosed thereby is mounted to a flat panel (element 46) in an electrical panel or box, wherein the grounding wire is then connected to the conduit bushing via the discrete ground lug from within the box. As such, the Meinhardt '108 patent **does not teach or suggest that the grounding wire passes through or extends toward the flat panel to which the conduit bushing is mounted** and, thus, does not provide motivation for configuring the ground lug with respect to the conduit bushing for the ground wire to extend parallel to the conduit. The Appellants thus submit that the embodiments of the present invention as claimed in Claims 9 and 18 are **not** taught or suggested by the Mooney '052 and Meinhardt '108 references, either separately or in combination. The act of replacing the integral cable clamp of Mooney with the discrete ground lug of Meinhardt in a particular orientation with respect to Mooney's clamp, as alleged by the Office, amounts to a purely mechanistic combination of the cited references, and ignores the particularly recited limitations in the pending claims, as well as the direction of MPEP §2143.01(IV), which notes that an assertion that the references relied upon teach that all aspects of the claimed invention were individually known in the art is **not sufficient** to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness without some objective reason to combine the teachings of the references.

d. The Churla '374 secondary reference considered as a whole, either separately or in combination with the Mooney '052 reference considered as a whole, does not teach, suggest, or provide motivation for the claimed invention as a whole

The Office also cites the Churla '374 patent as a secondary reference in the obviousness rejection over the Mooney '052 patent. In this regard, the Churla '374 patent also discloses a **monolithic** ground bushing having an integral electrical clamp cast as an *integral* unit of metal,

wherein the electrical clamp is oriented with respect to the bushing such that **the electrical conductor received by the electrical clamp is oriented perpendicularly to the pipe on which the bushing is installed.** As previously discussed, the Mooney '052 patent discloses a configuration whereby a cable clamp "stamped and shaped from the web" forming an upper clamp section includes **a "tapped vertical bore" that extends parallel to the holes for securing the clamping sections together.** Accordingly, the Mooney '052 patent **does not** objectively teach or suggest a clamping apparatus having a trough integral with the top clamping member for securing a first ground wire parallel to a grounding member, wherein a first side wall of the trough defines **a threaded hole extending along a third axis through the first side wall and toward the second side wall, with the third axis intersecting at least substantially perpendicularly with at least one of the first and second longitudinal axes** used to join the **discrete** top and bottom clamping members together, and wherein the trough defines an opening between the first and second side walls for receiving the first ground wire therethrough to be secured in the trough against the second side wall by a set screw engaged with the threaded hole such that the ground wire axis is *parallel* to the grounding member axis.

The Churla '374 patent discloses **an electrical clamp that is integral with the discrete monolithic bushing, but wherein the electrical conductor received by the electrical clamp is oriented perpendicularly to the pipe on which the bushing is installed.** The bushing disclosed by the Churla '374 patent **does not** include separate portions joined together through first and second holes defining respective axes. The Churla '374 patent, not being faced with the situation of incorporating the electrical clamp into a clamp having opposing portions secured together by screws, **does not address the consideration of orienting the electrical clamp with respect to the screws joining the separate portions of the clamp together.** As such, the Churla '374 patent **does not** teach or suggest a clamping apparatus comprising an integral trough **for securing a first ground wire parallel to a grounding member,** and having a first side wall defining **a threaded hole extending along a third axis through the first side wall and toward the second side wall, with the third axis intersecting at least substantially perpendicularly with at least one of the first and second longitudinal axes** used to join the **discrete** top and bottom clamping members together, wherein the trough defines an opening between the first and

second side walls for receiving the first ground wire therethrough to be secured in the trough against the second side wall by a set screw engaged with the threaded hole such that the ground wire axis is *parallel* to the grounding member axis. By indicating that this deficiency of the primarily cited Mooney '052 patent is **not provided** by the secondarily cited Churla '374 patent, and that neither of the Mooney '052 and Churla '374 patents provides any teaching, suggestion, or motivation to combine these references, the *Appellants are, in fact, addressing the combination of references* by demonstrating that the alleged obviousness rejection over the combination of the Mooney '052 and Churla '374 patents cannot be sustained, and are **not** "attacking references individually" as alleged in the Examiner's Answer.

As previously discussed, the Office inasmuch admits that the Mooney '052 patent **does not** teach or suggest an integral trough configured to have a first side wall defining **a threaded hole extending along a third axis through the first side wall and toward the second side wall, with the third axis intersecting at least substantially perpendicularly with at least one of the first and second longitudinal axes** used to join the *discrete* top and bottom clamping members together, wherein the trough defines an opening between the first and second side walls for receiving the first ground wire therethrough to be secured in the trough against the second side wall by a set screw engaged with the threaded hole **such that the ground wire axis is parallel to the grounding member axis**. The Churla '374 patent also particularly illustrates that the bushing is mounted to a flat panel (element 68) in an electrical panel or box, wherein the grounding wire is then connected to the conduit bushing via the electrical clamp from within the box. As such, the Churla '374 patent **does not teach or suggest that the grounding wire passes through or extends toward the flat panel to which the bushing is mounted** and, thus, does not provide motivation for configuring the electrical clamp with respect to the bushing for the ground wire to extend parallel to the conduit. The Appellants thus submit that the embodiments of the present invention as claimed in Claims 9 and 18 are not taught or suggested by the Mooney '052 and Churla '374 references, either separately or in combination. The act of replacing the integral cable clamp of Mooney with the integral electrical clamp of Churla in a particular orientation (i.e., using the electrical clamp of Churla in a different orientation), as alleged by the Office, amounts to a purely mechanistic combination of the cited references, and

ignores the particularly recited limitations in the pending claims, as well as the direction of MPEP §2143.01(IV), which notes that an assertion that the references relied upon teach that all aspects of the claimed invention were individually known in the art is not sufficient to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness without some objective reason to combine the teachings of the references.

II. The Reichman '198, Meinhardt '108, and Churla '374 secondary references do not suggest or provide motivation for combination with the Mooney '052 primary reference

The Appellants again note that MPEP §2143 states that “[the teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination and reasonable expectation of success must both be found in the prior art, not in applicant’s disclosure]. In this regard, the Reichman '198 and Meinhardt '108 patents each disclose a wire clamping member that is discrete, nonintegral, and movable with respect to a monolithic ground bushing. That is, the wire clamping member disclosed in each of the Reichman '198 and Meinhardt '108 patents is removable from the respective monolithic ground bushing and, when installed on the respective monolithic ground bushing, may be rotated into different orientations. As such, the Appellants submit that the Mooney '052, Reichman '198 and Meinhardt '108 patents, either separately or in combination, do not teach or suggest applying such movable and selectively oriented wire clamping members as disclosed by the Reichman '198 and Meinhardt '108 patents to an electrical conduit grounding device as disclosed by the Mooney '052 patent. Further, the Reichman '198 and Meinhardt '108 patents do not teach or suggest how such movable and selectively oriented wire clamping members could be applied to an electrical conduit grounding device having an integral cable clamp formed through the stamping process required by the Mooney '052 patent.

Further, the Churla '374 patent discloses a wire clamping member that is integrally formed with respect to a monolithic ground bushing in such a manner that the wire received thereby is oriented perpendicularly to the conduit on which the monolithic ground bushing is received. That is, the “side walls” defining the wire clamping member are spaced apart along the axis of the monolithic ground bushing along which the conduit is received. As such, the

Appellants submit that the Mooney '052 and Churla '374 patents, either separately or in combination **do not** teach or suggest applying an integrally formed wire clamping member, configured such that the wire received thereby is oriented parallel to the conduit on which the monolithic ground bushing is received, to an electrical conduit grounding device as disclosed by the Mooney '052 patent, and neither patent discloses how such a wire clamping member itself, oriented perpendicularly to the conduit-receiving direction, could be formed using the stamping process required by the Mooney '052 patent.

III. Neither *In re Harza* nor *In re Japikse* provides the teaching, suggestion, or motivation to combine the cited references set forth in the 35 U.S.C. §103 rejections

The Appellants respectfully traverse the allegation by the Office that “variations in the configurations of the trough and set screw would have been a matter of engineering design choice, being a rearrangement of parts without patentable significance” (citing *In re Harza*, 274 F.2d 669 (CCPA 1960) and *In re Japikse*, 181 F.2d 1019 (CCPA 1950)). That is, the Office points to *In re Harza* and *In re Japikse* as providing the teaching, suggestion, or motivation to combine the cited references set forth in the obviousness rejections of the pending claims. This allegation is traversed by the Appellants.

a. In Re Japikse is distinguishable from the claimed invention

The Appellants respectfully submit that *In re Japikse* **does not** involve an assessment of patentable significance, as it relates to the rearrangement of parts being a matter of engineering design choice, as alleged by the Office. Specifically, the Office alleges that *In re Japikse* involves “the general proposition that some changes and modifications (such as minor rearrangements of structures or duplications of structures) are minor enough such that they are not patentably significant.” However, *In re Japikse* involved a situation where the appellant attempted to overcome a basic reference patent, cited in an obviousness rejection, by alleging inoperativeness of the basic reference patent. *In re Japikse*, 181 F.2d at 1022. In that case, the CCPA ruled that the alleged inoperativeness could be cured by an obvious matter of design and,

as such, the basic reference patent could not be eliminated on the ground of inoperativeness. *Id.* at 1022-23. Thus, the Appellants submit that **In re Japikse is not relevant** to the present application since the Appellants **do not** seek to eliminate the Mooney '052 reference on the basis of inoperativeness.

The Examiner's Answer, however, cites a passage of *In re Japikse* wherein the CCPA found no error in a holding that there would be "no invention" in moving the starting switch on a hydraulic press to a different position since the operation of the press would not be modified. In conjunction with this observation, the Examiner's Answer alleges that "[t]here is no evidence in the specification or in the Applicant's arguments that applicant's claimed orientation of the set screw and trough has any significance compared to the orientation of the set screws and troughs of the prior art. There is nothing in Applicant's specification indicating whether or why the particular orientation of the applicant's configuration of set screw and trough is important to the invention. Similarly, the prior art (Mooney, Reichman, Meinhardt, and Churla) discloses set screws and troughs oriented in a variety of configurations . . . and does not indicate that any particular orientation is particularly advantageous or disadvantageous."

The Appellants first submit that **this allegation recited in the Examiner's Answer supports Appellants' contention previously discussed**. Namely, in maintaining the obviousness rejection of the pending claims, **the Office is not considering the teaching of each reference in the context of the overall disclosure of that reference, with respect to that reference's alleged contribution to the combination of references, and the application of the combination of references to the claimed invention as a whole**. More particularly, **the allegation recited in the Examiner's Answer focuses solely on "the applicant's claimed orientation of the set screw and trough" in comparison to the orientations of the set screws and troughs in the cited references, and completely ignores the additional limitations of the claimed invention and the relations thereof with the set screw and trough**. Moreover, **the allegation recited in the Examiner's Answer completely ignores the "integral" requirement of the trough, as well as the two-piece clamping apparatus of which the trough forms an integral portion of one of the pieces**.

This allegation recited in the Examiner's Answer, with regard solely to "the applicant's claimed orientation of the set screw and trough" in comparison to the orientations of the set screws and troughs in the cited references, is in direct contravention to the requirement of MPEP §2141.02(I), namely that "[I]n determining the differences between the prior art and the claims, the question under 35 U.S.C. §103 is not whether the differences themselves would have been obvious, but whether the claimed invention as a whole would have been obvious. *Stratoflex, Inc. v. Aeroquip Corp.*, 713 F.2d 1530, 218 USPQ 871 (Fed. Cir. 1983); *Schenck v. Nortron Corp.*, 713 F.2d 782, 218 USPQ 698 (Fed. Cir. 1983)." In doing so, the Office is evaluating a "gist" or "thrust" of claimed invention, instead of particularly considering the combination of elements, as a whole. In this regard, MPEP §2141.02(II) notes that "[d]istilling an invention down to the "gist" or "thrust" of an invention disregards the requirement of analyzing the subject matter "as a whole." *W.L. Gore & Associates, Inc. v. Garlock, Inc.*, 721 F.2d 1540, 220 USPQ 303 (Fed. Cir. 1983), *cert. denied*, 469 U.S. 851 (1984)." That is, the Appellants submit that the focus of the Office solely on the configuration of the trough and set screw elements is in direct contravention to a basic tenet of patent law set forth in MPEP §2141, which explicitly states that, when "applying 35 U.S.C. 103 . . . [t]he claimed invention must be considered as a whole."

The Appellants further traverse the allegation in the Examiner's Answer that "[t]here is nothing in Applicant's specification indicating whether or why the particular orientation of the applicant's configuration of set screw and trough is important to the invention." In response to this allegation, the Appellants submit that *the Specification of the present application particularly notes that the claimed configurations of a clamping apparatus provide, for example, a "laid in" capability for the ground wire from above the trough after the clamp has been installed on a ground member (see, e.g., Page 7, lines 8-12) which provides tremendous ease of use and considerable labor/time savings as the ground wire is simply laid in the trough from above and secured with the set screw*. In this regard, the claimed configuration of a clamping apparatus is shown below (FIG. 5 of the present application), immediately next to the apparatus shown in FIG. 1 of the primarily cited Mooney '052 patent, so as to illustrate the "laid in from above" advantage of the claimed invention, as indicated by the downward-directed arrow

associated with FIG. 5 of the present application. The Appellants particularly note that a ground wire cannot be “laid in” the clamping device disclosed by FIG. 1 of the Mooney ‘052 patent because of the configuration of the cable clamp thereof.

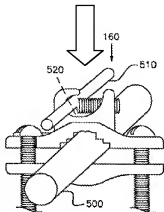


Fig. 5

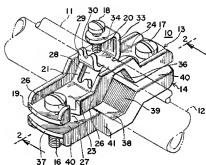


Fig. 7.

In demonstrating that the configurations of a clamping apparatus of the claimed invention are, in fact, important and advantageous, the Appellants further submit that the present appeal is markedly similar to the appeal decided by the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences in *Ex parte* HIROAKI KITAGAWA, CHIYOKO KITAGAWA and KAORI KITAGAWA (Appeal No. 2005-1226 from Application No. 10/151,179). In that case, the examiner attempted to dismiss the difference in the relative positions of city symbols with respect to a clock, between the appellants' claims and the cited reference, by declaring that it would have been obvious “to position the symbols at any desired location, since it has been held that rearranging parts of an invention involves only routine skill in the art (citing *In re* Japikse, 86 USPQ 70). In its analysis, the BPAI noted that, unlike the situation in *In re* Japikse, the operation of the clock of the cited reference would be substantially modified by rearranging the city stickers or symbols such that the symbol or indicator of the city which is behind in time is positioned clockwise, rather than counterclockwise, relative to the city which is ahead in time. The BPAI further noted that the examiner had not proffered any reason why one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify the clock of the cited reference in the manner proposed by the examiner to

arrive at appellants' claimed invention. In this regard, **the Appellants have demonstrated herein that the claimed invention is important and advantageous; that the cited references would have to be substantially modified to arrive at the claimed invention and do not disclose any teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so; and that the examiner has not proffered any reason why one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify any of the cited references to arrive at the claimed invention.**

In reversing the obviousness rejections of the claims in *Ex parte Kitagawa et al.*, the BPAI stated that "[i]n establishing a *prima facie* case of obviousness, it is incumbent upon the examiner to provide a reason why one of ordinary skill in the art would have been led to modify a prior art reference or to combine reference teachings to arrive at the claimed invention. See *Ex parte Clapp*, 227 USPQ 972, 973 (Bd. Pat. App. & Int. 1985). Evidence of a suggestion, teaching or motivation to modify the prior art reference may flow from the prior art reference itself, the knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art, or, in some cases, from the nature of the problem to be solved, although the suggestion more often comes from the teachings of the pertinent references. The range of sources available, however, does not diminish the requirement for actual evidence. That is, the showing must be clear and particular. See *In re Dembiczak*, 175 F.3d 994, 999, 50 USPQ2d 1614, 1617 (Fed. Cir. 1999). Even when obviousness is based on a single prior art reference, there must be a showing of a suggestion or motivation to modify the teachings of that reference. See *In re Kotzab*, 217 F.3d 1365, 1370, 55 USPQ2d 1313, 1316-17 (Fed. Cir. 2000).

Thus, the Appellants assert that ***In re Japikse* does not stand for the proposition alleged by the Office, that *In re Japiske* is distinguishable from the claimed invention, and that *In re Japikse* cannot provide the alleged motivation to combine the references cited by the Office.**

b. In Re Harza is not relevant to the claimed invention

The Appellants further submit that *In re Harza* **does not** involve an assessment of patentable significance, as it relates to the rearrangement of parts being a matter of engineering design choice, as alleged by the Office. In particular, the Office alleges that *In re Harza* involves

“the general proposition that some changes and modifications (such as minor rearrangements of structures or duplications of structures) are minor enough such that they are not patentably significant.” However, the decision in *In re Harza* involves affirmation of a rejection of a claim based only upon “the mere duplication of parts” having “no patentable significance unless a new and unexpected result is produced.” *In re Harza*, 274 F.2d at 671. The rejection of other claims was also affirmed, since functional language in those claims was not considered to be of patentable significance. *Id.* Nowhere in the *In re Harza* decision does the CCPA make reference to an assessment of patentable significance as it relates to the rearrangement of parts being a matter of engineering design choice, as alleged by the Office. Further, the Appellants submit that *In re Harza* is not relevant to the present application since the issues in the rejections set forth by the Office do not include a mere duplication of parts without patentable significance, or an argument for patentability based upon functional language within a claim.

Thus, the Appellants assert that *In re Harza* does not make any reference to an assessment of patentable significance as it relates to the rearrangement of parts being a matter of engineering design choice, as alleged by the Office. As such, since *In re Harza* does not stand for the proposition alleged by the Office, the Appellants submit that *In re Harza* cannot provide the alleged motivation to combine the references cited by the Office.

C. Conclusion

In any instance, notwithstanding that *In re Harza* and *In re Japikse* do not stand for the proposition alleged by the Office and are distinguishable from the claimed invention, the Mooney ‘052, Reichman ‘198, Churla ‘374, and Meinhardt ‘108 patents, either separately or in combination, do not teach or suggest the combination of elements comprising the clamping apparatus as claimed in independent Claims 9 and 18. These deficiencies of the Mooney ‘052, Reichman ‘198, Churla ‘374, and Meinhardt ‘108 patents are also applicable with respect to the rejections of Claims 14 and 23, additionally over the Bondeson ‘776 patent, as well as with respect to the rejections of Claims 16 and 26, additionally over the Shemtov ‘859 patent, and with respect to the rejections of Claims 15 and 25, additionally over the Perera ‘844 patent, since

Claims 14-16 depend from Claim 9, and Claims 23-26 depend from Claim 18. As such, the Appellants submit that Claims 9, 11-23, and 25-27 are patentable over the Mooney '052, Reichman '198, Churla '374, Meinhardt '108, Bondeson '776, Shemtov '859, and Perera '844 patents cited by the Office, as well as the *In re Harza* and *In re Japikse* decisions of the CCPA.

In summary, the Mooney '052, Reichman '198, Churla '374, Meinhardt '108, Bondeson '776, Shemtov '859, and Perera '844 patents **do not** teach, suggest, or provide motivation for the embodiments of the present invention, as claimed in Claims 9 and 18. Accordingly, in view of these differences between the Appellants' invention and the Mooney '052, Reichman '198, Churla '374, Meinhardt '108, Bondeson '776, Shemtov '859, and Perera '844 patents, it is submitted that the present invention, as defined by Claims 9, 11-23, and 25-27, is patentable over the prior art cited by the Office. A decision from the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences reversing the final rejection of the pending claims is therefore earnestly solicited.

8. **Claims Appendix.**

The Claims Appendix, attached hereto, includes a clean copy of pending Claims.

9. **Evidence Appendix.**

No evidence has been submitted to the Examiner or relied upon by the Appellants.

10. **Related Proceedings Appendix.**

There are no decisions by a court or the Board in related proceedings.

Respectfully submitted,

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CLAIMS APPENDIX

1-8. (Cancelled)

9. (Previously Presented) A clamping apparatus for electrically connecting at least a first ground wire to a grounding member, the clamping apparatus comprising:

a bottom clamping member comprising a bottom medial portion and first and second threaded holes on first and second sides of the bottom medial portion for accepting first and second screws, respectively, the first and second threaded holes disposed along first and second longitudinal axes, respectively;

a top clamping member discrete with respect to and for cooperation with the bottom clamping member and comprising a top medial portion for cooperation with the bottom medial portion to define a grounding member axis, the top clamping member comprising first and second holes on first and second sides, respectively, of the top clamping member for alignment with the first and second threaded holes of the bottom clamping member; and

trough comprising a base wall and opposing first and second side walls, the trough being integral with the top clamping member opposite the bottom clamping member, the first side wall defining a threaded hole for receiving a set screw in threaded engagement therewith, the threaded hole extending along a third longitudinal axis through the first side wall and toward the second side wall, the third longitudinal axis intersecting at least substantially perpendicularly with at least one of the first and second longitudinal axes, the trough defining an opening between the first and second side walls for receiving a first ground wire, the opening further defining a ground wire axis parallel to the grounding member axis, whereby the first ground wire can be secured in the trough against the second side wall by the set screw.

10. (Cancelled)

11. (Previously Presented) The clamping apparatus of claim 9, wherein the corresponding first and second holes on first and second sides, respectively, of the top clamping

member are slightly larger in diameter than the threaded holes of the bottom clamping member to allow a screw to pass through each hole in the top clamping member and thread into the corresponding threaded hole in the bottom clamping member, for providing a clamping action around a ground member between the top and bottom clamping members.

12. (Previously Presented) The clamping apparatus of claim 9, wherein the trough opening is adapted for receiving a first ground wire that can be laid-in the trough at an intermediate point on the ground wire.

13. (Previously Presented) The clamping apparatus of claim 9, wherein one or both of the top and bottom medial portions are crowned in a direction away from the respective other medial portion to create an opening between the top and bottom clamping members for accommodating a grounding member.

14. (Previously Presented) The clamping apparatus of claim 13, wherein one or both of the crowned medial portions has a serrated surface within the opening between the top and bottom clamping members for accommodating the grounding member.

15. (Previously Presented) The clamping apparatus of claim 9, further comprising a set screw having a rounded end for applying clamping pressure against the first ground wire.

16. (Previously Presented) The clamping apparatus of claim 9, further comprising a set screw having a sliding wedge affixed to an end of the set screw, the wedge adapted to move through the trough as the set screw is tightened and to engage a first ground wire for applying clamping pressure against the first ground wire in cooperation with the second side wall.

17. (Previously Presented) The clamping apparatus of claim 9, wherein the trough is adapted to accommodate an additional second ground wire laid-in along side a first ground wire

in the trough, the first and second ground wires being mechanically and electrically connected by the clamping pressure of the set screw.

18. (Previously Presented) A clamping apparatus for electrically connecting at least a first ground wire to a grounding member, the clamping apparatus comprising:

a bottom clamping member comprising a bottom medial portion and first and second threaded holes on first and second sides of the bottom medial portion receiving first and second screws, respectively, the first and second screws disposed along first and second longitudinal axes, respectively;

a top clamping member discrete with respect to and for cooperation with the bottom clamping member and comprising a top medial portion for cooperation with the bottom medial portion to define a grounding member axis, the top clamping member comprising first and second holes on first and second sides, respectively, of the top clamping member receiving the first and second screws;

trough comprising a base wall and opposing first and second side walls, the trough being integral with the top clamping member opposite the bottom clamping member, the trough defining an opening between the first and second side walls, the opening further defining a ground wire axis parallel to the grounding member axis; and

a threaded hole defined by the first side wall for threadedly engaging a set screw disposed along a third longitudinal axis, the third longitudinal axis intersecting at least one of the first and second longitudinal axes above the first or second screw.

19. (Previously Presented) The clamping apparatus of claim 18, wherein the corresponding first and second holes on first and second sides, respectively, of the top clamping member are slightly larger in diameter than the threaded holes of the bottom clamping member.

20. (Previously Presented) The clamping apparatus of claim 18, wherein the trough opening is adapted for receiving a first ground wire that can be laid-in the trough at an intermediate point on the ground wire.

21. (Previously Presented) The clamping apparatus of claim 18, wherein the trough is adapted to accommodate a first ground wire and a second ground wire laid-in along side the first ground wire in the trough.

22. (Previously Presented) The clamping apparatus of claim 18, wherein one or both of the top and bottom medial portions are crowned in a direction away from the respective other medial portion to create an opening between the top and bottom clamping members for accommodating a grounding member.

23. (Previously Presented) The clamping apparatus of claim 18, wherein one or both of the crowned medial portions has a serrated surface within the opening between the top and bottom clamping members for accommodating the grounding member.

24. (Cancelled)

25. (Previously Presented) The clamping apparatus of claim 18, wherein the set screw has a rounded end for applying clamping pressure against a first ground wire.

26. (Previously Presented) The clamping apparatus of claim 18, wherein the set screw further includes a sliding wedge affixed to an end of the set screw, the wedge adapted to move through the trough as the set screw is tightened and to engage a first ground wire for applying clamping pressure against the first ground wire in cooperation with the second side wall.

27. (Previously Presented) The clamping apparatus of claim 18, wherein the trough is adapted to accommodate a second ground wire laid-in along side a first ground wire in the trough, the first and second ground wires being electrically connected by the clamping pressure of the set screw.

EVIDENCE APPENDIX

No evidence has been submitted to the Examiner or relied upon by the Appellants.

RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX

There are no decisions by a court or the Board in related proceedings.